The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

THE PORTE INCLINED TO REDUCE ITS DEMANDS.

PARIS, September 19.—The Porte is disposed to reduce its demands to war indemnity, the occupation of two Servian fortresses, recognition of the Portes Suzerainty, by Prince Milan, without formal reinvesture at Constantinople, and the dismissal of the present Servian Cabinet.

A private telegram from Vienna states the Ambassadors at Constantinople have opened negotiations for the signature of a formal armistice for a month.

SERVIA WILL WELCOME A RESPITE.

VIENNA, September 19.—As the Servian Government has completely lost control of its army, all the commands being in Russia's hands, it will depend on the good will of General Tchernayeff whether an order for the suspension of hostilities will be obeyed, but as ammunition is short a respite will probably be welcome.

THE CZAR AIDING PRINCE MILAN.

VIENNA, September 19.—It is asserted that the Czar has given Prince Milan three million roubles, and that a large body of Cossacks are ready to enter Servia by way of Roumania.

A DIVIDED OPINION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 19.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, in a dispatch to day, comments as follows on the unfavorable reception of the Porte's reply: By all the Powers, except England, what seems to have been decisive with most of them was the attitude of Russia. Nowhere had the Porte's answer produced a more unfavorable impression than at the Russian court, where it was pronounced impertinent. Before the Porte's answer was given, there had been unmistakable symptoms that the agitation going on in Russia was beginning to produce an effect in Court circles, and that the danger of a divided opinion among the Powers existed. The supposition that the main object of Marshal Manteuffel's mission to Warsaw was to counteract the effect of the national movement in Russia, and restrain the Czar and Government from taking an independent line of action, has very probability in view of the state of feeling in Russia, the only way of averting a schism among the powers was by inducing the Porte to make formally a concession in regard to an armistice consequently the Austrian Ambassador was immediately informed that the compromise in regard to an armistice was not deemed satisfactory, and he was instructed to use all his influence to induce the Porte to grant formally a suspension of hostilities, which it had already granted *de facto*. Russia, with whom above all an active exchange of ideas has been made with regard to the conditions of peace proposed by England, seems rather disposed to be satisfied with this general basis, and it ought not, therefore, to be impossible to frame a settlement which might be accepted on all hands; but it remains to be seen whether the form in which the Turks have granted a suspension of hostilities will be considered satisfactory.

ENGLISH REPORT ON BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, September 19.—The report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation at Constantinople, on the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, is at last published. It is accompanied by a note from Mr. Elliott to Lord Derby, in which the British Embassador acknowledges that Baring's report clearly establishes the fact that cruelties have been perpetrated sufficient to justify the indignation which they have called forth. He transmits a dispatch from Mr. Schuyler regarding the atrocities. The report is also accompanied by a programme of the Bulgarian insurgents, which, the Turks claim and Mr. Elliott agrees to be authentic. This programme provided for a general simultaneous rising. A large number of villages, all of which were named, were to be burned, while the railways were to be destroyed. The Government stores were to be seized, all Musselmans who resisted were to be killed, and all Bulgarians who refused to join in the insurrection were to be forced into the ranks of the insurgents. Mr. Baring, in his report, estimates that in Sudjuk, Philippopolis, 12,000 Bulgarians and 200 Musselmans were killed, and fifty-two villages burned. The Bulgarians burned 6 small Turkish villages. The report gives a circumstantial account of the destruction of each town. It states that the most shocking tragedy of the whole insurrection occurred at Balak. Hearing that preparations for a revolt were going on here, Achmet Aga was ordered to disarm the town. He summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, but distrusting his intentions, they refused to obey. A desultory fight succeeded, lasting two days. On the 8th day the inhabitants had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they gave up their arms not a hair of their heads should be touched. The villagers therefore surrendered their arms. When all the money in the place was demanded, after securing which the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. About 200 took refuge in the church, and baffled all attempts to fire it from the outside. The Bashi-Bazouks finally climbed to the roof, tore off the tiles, and threw burning pieces of wood and rags dipped in petroleum among the thickly packed mass of human beings below. At last the door was forced open, and the massacre completed. The inside of the church was burned. The only survivor of the slaughter to be found was an old man, she alone remaining alive of a family of seven. Mr. Baring continues: I visited this place on the 31st of July. Hardly a corpse had been buried. Where a man fell, there he now lies. In the streets a fiery step lay human remains, rotting and blistering in the sun. Nothing had been unburrowering. Five thousand in all were killed here, and about eighty girls were carried off. The surviving inhabitants live in the wooden huts outside the village in great misery. To Achmet Agha and his men belongs the distinction of having committed perhaps the most heinous crime which has stained the history of the present country. Nevertheless he has been decorated by his Government, as have also several other leaders in these cruelties. The report concludes: The cruelties were undoubtedly a revolution which had to be crushed by armed force. The Government is to blame for calling in the Baski-Bazouks; for had it sent regular troops earlier the Bashi-Bazouks would have been unnecessary. The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman to the last degree, fifty innocent persons suffering for every guilty one.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SERVIA.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent says the political situation is serious: Russia, whose interest it is to have the war drag on, supports the war party. The great powers are pressing the Porte to extend the truce for two months. In this they are simply playing the game of Russia, whose influence is predominant. The proclamation of Milan as King is denied, but a deputation is now on its way to tender Milan the crown. The Servian ministers continue to protest against the violations of the truce by the Turks.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says: The Servian Minister of War has left the city to meet a deputation coming to tender the crown to Prince Milan and turn it back. Public opinion is divided on this affair. Some persons attach importance to it; the latter number say it is not worthy of serious attention. Among the latter, however, are persons who are in a position to turn this Turkish business into a troublesome one. In the highest quarters the probability of an active ending in peace is openly ridiculed. The Russians say they have seen their new currency, which has stamped on it "Kingdom of Servia."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says Russia stress on the assertion that the Servian Government has lost all control over the army, and who is acting without reference to the orders he has received from Belgrade. He says nearly all of the Russian volunteers belong to the most advanced party in Russia, who have little for Servia or Russia per se as a means for the realization of Panslavic and advanced social ideas. Servia is completely in their hands. The Czar says may do all they can to stop the war. Turkey, even Servia may be anxious for peace, but it is always in the power of the Czar to prevent an arrangement. The Czar has a word to say to all this, when she has to move the cause of the Slavs, the cause of Russia. The general impression is that Russia would not abandon it. It remains to be seen what Tchernayeff will say to the resolution of the Servian Government to take no notice of the proclamation of Milan as King.

Great Britain.

MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, September 19.—Five thousand workingmen held an enthusiastic meeting in the Eastern question at Exeter Hall last night, over which Henry Fawcett, (Liberal) member from Hackney, presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the foreign policy of the Government and declaring a meeting of Parliament a crime. A vote of thanks to Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for his report on Bulgarian outrages, was also passed. The meeting was held in Trafalgar Square.

MEETING AGAINST TURKISH ATROCITIES AND THE PAU-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, September 19.—A meeting to protest against Turkish atrocities was held in the church of Rev. Moncure D. Conway, last night. Peter A. Taylor, member of Parliament, presided. Messrs. Conway and Bradlaugh made speeches. The resolutions adopted thank Mr. Schuyler for his exposure of the outrage, and ask for the assembling of Parliament.

The *Times* prints a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to bishops of the United States, Canada and the West Indies, proposing July, 1878, as the time for holding the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth.

PEACE BETWEEN LIBERIA AND CAPE PALMAS.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Standard* reports that a treaty of peace has been entered into by the Liberian Government with the natives of Cape Palmas, with whom desultory warfare has been waged for some time past. The natives believed that England would render them assistance, but the foreign office impressed them with the utter groundlessness of such expectations.

The general opinion is that the jury will agree on a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment. It is said the defense will take an appeal.

SALT LAKE, September 19.—In the Beaver County killing, Mr. Bishop began the closing speech for the defense. He denounced several witnesses who testified to such facts as related to Lee, screening and showing that they were accessories and some willing participators in the massacre; that the Church had resolved to sacrifice Lee, discarding him and leaving him to a fate consequent on such evidence as had been introduced. He denounced the evidence of Johnson, McMurty and Hamblin as untrue; that these witnesses were part of a conspiracy to hang him, and conjuring the jury not to consent to this sacrifice by their verdict, in order to lift the odium and cloud of guilt that the world had cast on the Mormon people, because of the massacre, but throw aside the evidence of hands already imbrued with blood. He closed with reading a proclamation of Brigham Young, with accompanying instructions, issued in September, 1857, when Governor of the Territory, as to the army supposed to be coming from the East with hostile intentions, begging the jury to consider the peculiar state of the country at the time. Emigrants had aggravated the Indians to such an extent that nothing less than their destruction would appease their wrath. United States Attorney Howard, in his closing speech, replying to Bishop, said he had been engaged constantly the past three months in sifting the facts, and everything related or connected with the massacre. He came there for the purpose of trying J. D. Lee, because the evidence first pointed to him as the main instigator and leader. He had given the jury unquestionable documentary evidence, proving that the authorities of the Mormon Church knew nothing of the butchery till after it was committed; that Lee, in a letter to Brigham Young, a few weeks after, had knowingly misrepresented the actual facts relative to the massacre; seeking him still and in the dark and ignorance, that he announced as persons hurled by Mr. Bishop against the testimony of Hamblin and McMurdy, and John defied him and would disprove or impeach their testimony. He had had all the association of the United States officials in the case. Nothing had been kept back, and he was determined to clean the calendar of every indictment against any and every guilty participator in the massacre, but would still continue to prosecute any one lured into the Meadows at the time, many of whom were only young boys and knew nothing of the plan which Lee organized and carried out for the destruction of the emigrants. Mr. Howard finished his remarks at 3:30 P. M., and the court adjourned till to-morrow at ten A. M., when Judge Boreman will deliver his charge and the case be given to the jury.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Terrible Murder in Kansas.

ATCHISON, KY., September 19.—The *Daily Champion* has an account of a horrible murder perpetrated near Sterling, Rice county, early on the morning of the 18th inst. About nine o'clock that morning a man named Patton appeared in Sterling, covered with blood, with a bullet hole through the back of his head. The ball lodged in his neck, and another through the upper lip, with a ball lodged in his cheek bone. His story is, substantially, that he and a companion named Douglass were arrested for horse stealing, and were *en route* from Wichita to Great Bend, in charge of deputized officers. They were laying in a wagon, shackled together, and an officer was riding on a horse behind. At about sunrise on Monday morning, one of the officers came up and shot Patton through the back of the head. Douglass jumped up, and begging for his life, was shot through the temple, killing him instantly. The bodies were then thrown out of the wagon. Seeing Patton breathe, another shot was fired at him the ball passing through his lip and lodging in the cheek bone. The bodies were then dragged in towards the river about 200 yards, and the murderers took their departure westward. When they were out of sight Patton, who still survived, waded the Arkansas river, made his appearance at about nine o'clock in Sterling, creating quite a sensation. A party of citizens went out and found the body of the murdered man. Patton was completely exhausted from loss of blood, and lies in a very critical condition. The authorities of Wichita and Great Bend have been telegraphed to. Patton's story is that he belonged to a gang of horse thieves and poached on them, and that the man who shot him was the captain of the band. Great excitement exists in Rice county over this bloody affair.

Escape of the Northfield Bank Robbers.

ST. PAUL, September 19.—The pursuit of the Northfield robbers has been given up, and the pursuers returned home. Two of the robbers were followed into Dakotah, to a point between Sioux City and Yankton. It is not known in what direction the other four escaped, though they are undoubtedly out of reach of the officers and citizens of this State. The bankers of this city to-day subscribed a fund of $500 for the widow of Haywood, the bank cashier murdered by the robbers, and have printed a circular which it is proposed to send to the banks in all parts of the country, asking offerings on the part of each as a recognition of his fidelity to duty.

A Murderous Tramp Committed for Trial.

SPRINGFIELD, September 19.—Charles Wood, a tramp, has been fully committed for the murder of the wife of Joseph Hazard, of Otis. Mr. Hazard, at the time of the attack upon his wife, was felled by a blow of a club.

Railway Robber Arrested.

UTICA, September 19.—Several thieves and keepers of fences, who have been preying on the Red and Blue Line cars, were arrested here yesterday, by railroad detectives.

THE SIOUX.

Official Report from General Terry—Probable Failure of the Indian Commission's Negotiations with Red Cloud.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The following was received at Military Headquarters, Fort Buford, September 11, 1876:

To the Adjutant of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago:

I arrived here on the 7th, and on the 9th information reached me that a considerable body of the hostile Sioux had appeared at Wolf Point, about eighty-five miles above Fort Buford. I, therefore, directed Major Reno, of the Ninth Cavalry, with his own regiment and Major Moore's battalion of the Sixth Infantry, to march from his position on the Yellowstone, to that place. I go up the river to-day to meet him.

[Signed] ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 18, *via* SIDNEY, NEB., September 19.—Improve an opportunity to send out a dispatch in advance of the time set for the council to-day. Matters begin to assume a serious aspect, and appearances indicate that there will be no Indians here to-day, notwithstanding the fact that they had all been told a week ago that they would be expected to give a final answer to-day. With the exception of about a dozen lodges of the Loafer band, all the Indians belonging to this agency have moved down to Shadron creek, twenty miles away, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting with the Spotted Tail Indians, but it is now thought here the move was for the purpose of getting away from the Commissioners, with whom they do not wish to treat, as a Spotted Tail Indian told one of our party, on condition his name should not be made known, that the Indians at both agencies were considering whether they had better run away from the agencies or fight. The Commissioners now think they will proceed to Spotted Tail to-morrow and hold a council there, if no Indians attend here. It is a curious fact that Red Cloud has been for two months past frequently in receipt of letters from Fort Peck on the Missouri river, some of which are so heavy as to require nine cents postage. It is reported that the tenor of these letters is urging him not to sell a foot of the Black Hills country. I have some additional points from Grouard, Crook's scout, who came in recently. He says in Crook's last fight, a gunboat belonging to the Seventh Cavalry, also a number of horses and saddles belonging to Custer's command were captured. He says the capture of ammunition, sugar and coffee landed at the mouth of Powder river by an over loaded steamer last month gave the hostiles an abundance of supplies.

CHICAGO, September 19.—A letter from S. E. Denny, of the Canadian mounted police, was received here to-day at military headquarters, and is the first official information sent to this Government of the proposed alliance between the Sioux and Blackfeet for warfare on the American whites and on the Crow Indians. Denny was sent to investigate and counteract among the savages, which he appears to have done successfully. He visited the Blackfeet nation, was cordially received, and learned from them that the Sioux had made advances to them for the purpose of getting them to join in fighting the Crows and other Indians, and also the Americans. The Sioux promised a portion of the ammunition and also a number of white women whom they had captured. They promised after the American whites were exterminated to go across and massacre the Canadian whites. The Blackfeet having refused these propositions, the Sioux threatened to come across and punish them. Denny promised to aid the Blackfeet in case they were attacked under these circumstances, which pleased them so well that they made profuse demonstrations and assertions of eternal friendship for the whites, and threw themselves on the kindness and protection of the Canadians, saying they realized that in time they would be deprived of forage and provisions by the encroachment of the whites. The letter is dated July 18th, and is directed to Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Irwin, Northwestern mounted police.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 18, *via* FORT LARAMIE, September 19.—The expected council with the Indians set for to-day was a failure, no Sioux being present. The Arapahoes came in and had a talk. They say their minds were made up, and they were willing to sell all the Commission asked of them, but were not willing to give their answer till the Sioux gave theirs. Day after to-morrow is issue day, and the Commissioners are seriously considering the propriety of instructing the agent here not to issue a pound of rations to Red Cloud's people until they answer to the proposition. The main camp of Indians is still down Shadron creek, twenty miles east of here.

J. W. Dear, agency trader here, had nine horses stolen and one killed by Indians in a raid on his hay camp, on Snake river, fifty miles south on the Red Cloud road, last evening. This afternoon a party of cavalry started out in pursuit of the raiders, expecting to reach the hay camp to-night, and start out on the trail early to-morrow morning.

The following letter was received by Lieutenant Eling, to-night from Bluff Horse, who was sent down to Red Cloud's camp on Saturday to get the Indians to come up to-day:

BOZEMAN CREEK, September 18.

Major United States Indian Agent:

I write this to inform you that I got to Red Cloud's and had a council with them, and to inform you that everything works well, according to the Government Commissioner's wishes. I am going down to the Spotted Tail Agencies on business, and will be back to you in four nights. Your friend,

BLUE HORSE, of the Loafer band.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Six Negroes Killed and Several Injured—Casualties Among the Whites Small.

AUGUSTA, September 19.—Two companies of Federal troops from Aiken arrived at Rouse's bridge this morning. The whites agreed to disperse, upon the Federal officers promising to disarm the negroes and arrest the parties charged with crime. It is known that two whites and six negroes were killed and several wounded. The white clubs have gone home.

TOLERATION—PERHAPS.

The Catholics and the Public Schools.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 19.—One hundred and fifty children of Irish parentage were withdrawn from the public schools in Bayonne yesterday, by order of Father Killeen, the priest of the Roman Catholic church at Bergen Point, who opposes the system of Catholic parents permitting their children to attend a public school. A parochial school has been established which the children will attend.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

CONCORD, September 16.—The Democratic Electoral Convention assembled to-day, with E. D. Rand as Chairman. The following electors were chosen: John F. Cloutman, Samuel Mason, Edson Hill, Edmund T. Cushing and John W. Sanborn. The resolutions adopted indorses the platform and nominee of the St. Louis National Convention and denounce the recent order of the Attorney General to United States marshals as an outrage.

Tennessee.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—In the Republican convention to-day, Barboni Lewis was nominated for Congress in the Tenth district.

West Virginia.

LITTLESAMCOX AT WHEELING—GREATER ATTRACTION ACROSS THE RIVER.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 19.—The Hamilton Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night to hear Hon. S. S. Cox discuss the political issues of the day. The audience was very enthusiastic. Many ladies occupied seats on the stage. Carl Schurz is speaking to-night at Bellaire, O. Some thousand or more Republicans attended from this city, the different Republican clubs parading the streets with torches previous to there departure for Bellaire, presenting a grand appearance. Enthusiasm is running very high on both sides.

New York.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED REPUBLICANS.

UTICA, September 19.—The State Convention of colored Republicans was held here to-day. Resolutions were adopted declaring the condition of the South dangerous to the colored race, and calling on the President to protect loyal men in their political rights. National and State nominees were indorsed.

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., September 19.—In the Republican mass meeting and torchlight procession held here this evening, it is estimated that about 4,000 torches were in line and made a very imposing appearance. The public square was elaborately illuminated. A salute was fired, and there was a liberal display or fire works. A large concourse of people assembled in the square to hear the speakers. Colonel R. S. Ingersoll, of Illinois, spoke for two hours, and was followed by Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York.

Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

FON DU LAC, September 19.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional district to-day nominated Colonel George W. Carter.

THE BOYS-IN-BLUE.

The Grand Reunion at Indianapolis To-day—The Programme.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 19.—In compliment to the approaching reunion of the Union Veteran Association, or Boys in Blue, the city is assuming a holiday appearance, and preparations for the comfort of the visitors are complete. Three camps, with tents for the accommodation of 10,000 men, have been established in the city, but only a small number will be thus quartered. To-night General Spooner has notice of large numbers *en route* from all directions. The programme for to-morrow is announced as follows: Firing national salute at sun rise; SIX A. M. to one P. M. reception and assignment of troops; at 2:30 P. M. the convention will be called to order by General Spooner, Commander of the Department of Indiana, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Bayliss and music by the Lombard Glee Club, of Chicago, Senator Morton will deliver the address of welcome, to which General Garfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Boys in Blue, will respond. Following this will be the temporary organization, and appointment of various committees. It is intended that the evening shall be devoted to regimental, brigade and corps reunions, with speaking from hotel balconies and other places. Thursday and Thursday night will be devoted to parades, reviews and torchlight processions, the programme of which will be arranged to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

A Vessel Lost—Twelve Persons Perish.

WILMINGTON, September 19.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from this port for Baltimore, has gone to pieces at Portsmouth, of Pamlico Sound. Captain Childs, the two mates, two engineers, three seamen, the steward, two coal heavers and a passenger named Whildon were lost.

Another—Four Persons Lost.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, September 19.—The schooner Charles R. Simnickson was sunk during the storm of the 17th, and the Captain, mate, one seaman and a boy were drowned.

Four Boys Drowned

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 19.—Four Jewish youths were drowned in the river to-day by the upsetting of a skiff.

Three Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, O., September 19.—The *Commercial's* Canfield, O., special says: The boiler of a steam thresher exploded near this place to-day, killing Noah Cummings, Ira Fox and Isaac Rhoades. Two others were severely injured. Cause, alleged carelessness.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The case of General Babcock was called to-day in the Criminal Court, and the work of securing a jury began. It has been determined to try Babcock and T. P. Somerville jointly. Ex Governor Shepherd and other friends of General Babcock were in court.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Thomas E. Burns, United States Marshal for Kentucky; Vincent Bareing, Pension Agent, at Lexington, Kentucky, and Lafayette McLaws, Postmaster at Savannah.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary or falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

The fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club begins to-day.

The steamer Elysia, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

There were twenty-seven deaths from yellow fever in Savannah yesterday.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is raising funds for the yellow fever sufferers of Savannah.

The Irish team have decided to shoot with six men in the match with the Americans on Thursday next.

The Bucyrus, O., Machine Works made an assighment yesterday. Liabilities $100,000; assets about $140,000.

A dispatch, from Hunter & Gamble, of Savannah, reported that two hundred and sixty-six new cases of yellow fever occurred in one day, and say that the daily expenses are $1,200.

General John B. Newton announces that Hallet's Point Reef (Hell Gate) will not be blown up until Sunday morning next, owing to the failure of the contractors to provide the explosive materials at the time agreed upon.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Meeting of the Fifth Avenue Property Holders—They Propose to Refuse to Pay Assessments for Street Improvements Under the Above Act, and to Test the Constitutionality of the Same.

There was a meeting last night of Fifth avenue property holders, at the Oakland School House, Fourteenth ward, to discuss the question of street improvements under the Penn avenue act, and to devise measures to test the constitutionality of said act. Among the gentlemen present were John Moorhead, Asa Childs, Chas. J. Clarke, Daniel McKee, M. A. Woodward, John Barton, Dr. James King, Geo. Fawcett, W. H. Holmes, Wm. Jack, Joseph Morris, James Maginnis, James Phelan, James Grierson, James P. Barr, Wm. H. Smith, Captain Ward and Judge Meilon.

The meeting was organized shortly before eight o'clock by calling Dr. Jas. King to the chair, and selecting Mr. A. D. Draper as Secretary. The object of the assemblage was stated, and Judge Mellon was called upon to give his views on the Penn avenue act. The Judge had no hesitancy in saying the act was unconstitutional, and he thought if the matter was brought before the Supreme Court a decision to that effect would be given.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., was next called upon to give his views, and in reply he stated that he had come to the meeting as one of the aggrieved parties. There is no doubt, he said, that the assessments in many cases on several of our new avenues amount to actual confiscation. This is particularly true with Fifth avenue, and the question to be considered now is where shall we find relief. The speaker pictured at length the hardship the assessments proved to many persons, and said it would seem monstrous if no relief could be had in this great country of freedom and liberty. He showed that the principle of local taxation for local benefit had been held proper by the Supreme Courts of this and other States, and admitted that this seemed to be one point at least against property owners in the avenue who were anxious to appeal the matter to court. Before the war, however, towns were considered, to be towns, cities were cities, and the country was regarded as the country, and when the cases of appeals for local assessments had been brought before the courts in those times the benefits in all cases far surpassed the assessments, and it was natural the Supreme Courts should sustain the law. In the present days of extravagance, however, when farming land was legislated into the city limits, when grand avenues were run through these rural districts and when the assessments for the improvements, needless in many cases, amounted to actual confiscation, it would seem that the Supreme Court should certainly offer some relief. A change might be found by appellants to the court in the fact that while all these changes of manners and customs were going on about the Judges the latter must change too.

Another consideration in favor of the appellants, the speaker said, would be found in the fact that Fifth avenue was of more than local benefit. The improvement was a benefit to the entire city, and this, indeed, would be the chief point upon which they must rest their case. From this fact there was reason to hope that the Supreme Court would take a new departure in its decision. Where the special benefits cease and the local assessments go far beyond it was certainly the logical ground to assume that aid must come from elsewhere, and the speaker could hope for a favorable decision from the courts with a considerable degree of confidence. To elaborate on this point Mr. Woodward read the opinion of Chief Justice Agnew in the case of Washington avenue. The avenue extends from Mt. Washington several miles into Washington county, and an appeal was made from the principle of local assessment. It was shown that improvement of the avenue was beneficial to districts beyond. The point in the opinion to which Mr. Woodward directed special attention, was the conclusion given on that fact. Judge Agnew quoted from a former opinion of Judge Sharswood as follows: "Local assessments can only be constitutional when imposed to pay for local improvements, clearly conferring special benefits on the properties assessed, and to the extent of these benefits. They cannot be imposed when the improvment is either expressed or appears to be, for general benefit. Justice Agnew fully indorsed the opinion of Judge Sharswood, and this Mr. Woodward said would seem to be some encouragement for a favorable decision to them. It showed at least that the Supreme Court of the State had its attention directed to the question at issue here, and he did not think the court would give a decision against them. The Supreme Court of New Jersey had recently settled a case involving the same questions as these, giving a decision favorable to the property holders. The New Jersey Judges maintained that the principle of taxing the property holders the full amount was unjust, was contrary to the Constitution, and in direct violation of the Bill of Rights.

WHAT IS THE BEST COURSE TO PURSUE.

For these reasons Mr. Woodward advised that the constitutionality of the act be tested. For these reasons he could go the Supreme Court with bright hope for final success. He thought it would be advisable for all the property holders on the different avenues improved under the act to combine to have the question settled. If together they would select an avenue which was free from all side or political issues, and let their appeal rest simply on the principle of justice, they might expect a favorable decision.

Mr. Barr—Should it be brought up as a stated case?

Mr. Woodward—There are several reasons why I would prefer proceeding by a bill in equity. True, if brought up as a bill of equity there would probably be some delay, and possibly the question would not be settled for ten years. The city, however, is at sea herself on certain points of the law, and I don't see how it could be brought up as a stated case.

Mr. Barr—While in conversation with City Attorney Bigelow, he told me the city would have no objection to it.

Judge Mellon again took the floor to say that his experience with bills in equity had not been the most pleasant. He had never seen one that involved perplexing issues ended in less than twenty years. He would therefore prefer to have it brought up as a stated case. The Judge referred to the case of Stanton vs. Allegheny, stating that would be perhaps the most favorable avenue for them to mention, because the people on that street had not been consulted as to whether the improvement should be made. But there was another difficulty which presented itself to his mind. If in that case a favorable decision should be given in the appellants, the property holders on other avenues who had paid the per foot front assessments would come in with the general taxpayer for a share of the expense thereon upon the city at large.

There was another point, the Judge said, that would seem to warrant a favorable decision from the court if the Penn Avenue act were tested. The new Constitution was based on the principle elaborated by Mr. Woodward, in that the instrument says all the taxes must be uniform in regard to class of objects in a given district, if you take real estate in the district. But in the case of the Penn Avenue act the assessments are made upon the foot front. Some persons might think it was wrong to bring the matter into courts, said the Judge, but when they see property all over streets and confiscating such quantities of property, something should be done for their relief. He was not there in favor of testing the constitutionality of the act.

Mr. Barr to Mr. Woodward—Would it be possible to bring the matter before the October term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Woodward—It would not. There is more business before the court now than it will be able to transact.

After some further discussion it was adopted as the sense of the meeting that the matter should be tested in the court, and it was decided that to circulate papers among the property holders on the various avenues improved under the act, asking them to combine to carry the case to the courts. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Asa Childs, John Moorhead, James Maginnis, George A. Berry and John Barton, was appointed to take charge of the papers. Following is the form of the paper:

The undersigned agree to pay their proportion of the expense in testing in the court the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, their proportion of cost to be determined by their interest of frontage.

Nearly all the property holders present signed the paper, after which the meeting adjourned.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $20,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—MONEY—TO INVEST IN Mortgages on Improved Farms in Allegheny and Butler counties. H. P. BOYD & CO., 56 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—$25 00—An experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will give any one $25 00 who will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address Commercial office.

WANTED—MANAGER—A THOROUGHLY competent man to take charge of a Coal Mine in Pennsylvania. Security and best of reference must be given. Security and salary. Address ALEXANDER PORT, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, Bedford; large grounds, all fruit trees, etc.; fruit very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x100 feet; fencing, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND-HAND ENGINES, 10 to 40 horse power, engine Lathes, 2 Drills, 2 Shirdavant Fan Blowers, 1 Trip Hammer. THOS. CARLIN, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Fifth avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city. Quite a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing in full name, A. Z., Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—COUPE—ONE FIRST-CLASS LANDAULET COUPE, built by Brewster & Co., Broome street, New York. Is in perfect condition, having been used but a short time in Western city. Will be sold very cheap for cash. By order of Assignee. L. GLESENKAMP & CO., 75 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND Planer and Matcher, 1 42-inch Smith Resaw, Betting, Lace Leather, Packing, Exhaust and Pressure Blowers, Tops and Dies, Emery Wheels, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies in general. Prices low. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HAZLEWOOD COAL COMPANY. DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS Per Share (six per cent.,) out of the profits of the last two months, payable on demand.

GEO. T. OLIVER, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1876.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND MONONGAHELA PACKET COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Seven Directors will be held at the Wharfboat of the Company, Monongahela Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. B. McKENNAN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures. No. 41 Federal street.

Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY the public that

W. A. ARNOLD

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY,

And is not authorized to sell the

CHILSON FURNACE,

In evidence of which we append

CARD from THE MANUFACTURER:

The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that I have given the exclusive agency for the sale of my Furnaces to L. H. SMITH & CO., No. 49 Sixth street. I trust these Furnaces will be as highly appreciated throughout the West as they are now in the Eastern cities. For simplicity, durability, heating capacity and ease of management, they have no equal. The fact that over thirty thousand of the furnaces have been sold fully proves the above.

GARDNER CHILSON.

Boston, September 5, 1876.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

NO. 49 SIXTH STREET.

Old Shingle Roofs

Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than a New Roof. $4 Diamond street.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITROL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE, NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

A CROWNING VICTORY!

Wonderful Preservation of Valuable Books and Papers.

THE BAR

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

MRS POLLARD, the widow of the author of "The Lost Cause," is to speak in California for TILDEN and HENDRICKS, thus preserving the political unities.

THE shot-gun policy is looking up in the South. A Boston house receives orders from Charleston alone for one hundred and fifty pistols a day. The elections are approaching.

THE Democratic leaders are in a terrible ferment over the approaching return of TWEED to this country for trial. They are afraid he will hold the mirror up to nature, and strike the hypocritical TILDEN dead.

THE Democratic proprietor of a hat factory at Danbury, Connecticutt, has discharged all his employees who belong to HAYES and WHEELER clubs. This intolerance will speedily make itself felt in the canvass.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "The feeling in business circles in this city is buoyant. The wholesale houses are doing a large business." This is but one of the many evidences that reach us of returning prosperity throughout the country.

MR. HOPKINS has not yet answered the somewhat important question what is to be done with the bills already introduced in Congress to pay Southern claims which are not included in the Constitutional prohibition of the Fourteenth amendment, and which amount to more than the public debt of the United States.

A GRATIFYING feature of the revival of business is the fact that it is altogether legitimate and free from speculative manipulation. Included in the shipments from New York last week were 650,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels corn, 400,000 bushels oats, 125,000 bushels rye, 130,000 barrels flour, besides considerable quantities of barley and malt.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DORSHEIMER, of New York, who was sent to Boston recently as a representative of the Democracy of his State, alluded to Governor HAYES in a public speech as "a man who is called colonel or captain or corporal or something HAYES." DORSHEIMER is the "reformer" whose fraudulent mileage has gone to meet TILDEN'S income tax.

THE National reunion of the veterans of the war, to be held at Indianapolis to-day and to-morrow, promises to be the greatest meeting of the heroes of the tremendous struggle for national existence that has occurred since the disbanding of our victorious armies. Their presence should beget an inspiration that will kindle the Hoosier State into a devouring blaze of enthusiasm for HAYES and HARRISON.

THE National Democratic platform hotly denounces the present tariff, and demands that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue. This is a square anti-tariff, free trade declaration. It was a sop to the free trade men, and intended to catch that vote. JAMES H. HOPKINS has indorsed the St. Louis platform in all its parts, and stands on it as squarely as he ever stood on anything in his life.

THE Republican popular majority in Vermont for Representatives in Congress is about 27,000, in round numbers. This is the true test vote, for members of Congress are national officers, just like Presidential electors, who are to be voted for in November. At most local elections there are many disturbing causes that operate to prevent the various local candidates from receiving all the votes of their party that are cast.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* notes many signs of an improving business in that city. It says:

All the movements indicate a marked change for the better in business circles. There are in our streets unmistakable signs both of life and activity. It has been observed that our streets never presented a more lively appearance at this season of the year than at the present. The prospects for a heavy and paying fall trade are certainly most encouraging.

THE COMMERCIAL has reduced the number of its charges of drunkenness by a Democratic Congress from forty seven to twenty-eight, which ought to admonish Major Brown to knock off a few of his seventy-nine maims and cripples during '76-'77.

THE COMMERCIAL has done no such thing, and the *Post* wilfully misrepresents us. What we did say was this. "A Democratic correspondent, we observe, has whittled the number down to twenty-eight, and gives the number of Union soldiers employed at fifty six."

JOHN BULL having fallen in love with American beef, the exportation of American cattle to England has commenced on a small scale. If this country is hereafter to furnish fresh meat as well as breadstuffs and bacon for European consumers, our people had better set about the business of stock-raising in earnest. The former is already too high in our home markets for the prosperity of labor and its cognate interests, and a large export demand must still further enhance prices.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,001,875; produce exports, $4,876,524, and specie exports, $620,920. These last two imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, were $208,816,969, against $245,848,718 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $295,437,515 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the same time were $185,544,953, against $176,722,155 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $208,323,021 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $39,908,822, against $62,226,172 in 1875, and $42,552,814 in 1874.

DORSHEIMER, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York, and TILDEN'S chief fugleman, is the "Great American Traveller." While United States District Attorney in 1867 and 1868, he charged and was paid mileage for 4,972 miles, where the actual distance was less than 1,000, and for 2,468 miles, where the travel was less than 700 miles. He also made affidavit before the District Judge that the services charged were "actually and necessarily performed," when they were neither performed nor necessary. Reform mileage is evidently demanded.

IN THE correspondence of JAKE THOMPSON, which fell into the hands of the Government with the Confederate archives, after the war, there was a letter to the rebel State Department, stating that he had paid the expenses of certain important Democratic gatherings in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio during the war. THOMPSON, at one time BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, and a colleague of Judge BLACK'S, was sent to Canada with $800,000 in gold to promote Democratic movements in the North in the shape of fire and pestilence. In his letter to General GARFIELD Judge BLACK altogether ignores this subject, as also does the *Post* in its comments on the communication.

THE purity of the ballot box is of the greatest importance to the permanence of our institutions, but not more so than the freedom of the ballot box. The right to vote is constitutional, not merely the statutary right of every citizen, and he who deprives a citizen of this constitutional right, commits a crime against the Government. Yet because the Government proposes to take measures to insure a free and fair election in those States in which the "Mississippi plan" of violence, terrorism and murder prevail, the Democratic press shrieks that "the troops have been put in marching order," thus tacitly avowing their full sympathy with the infamous cutthroats who there make a desolation and call it peace.

THE New York *Times* completed its twenty-fifth year on Monday last, and commemorates the event by giving a reduced *fac simile* of the editorial page of the first number, accompanied with a sketch of journalism since that time down to the present day. The *Times*, whatever may be said of it in the past—and there is nothing in its history to its discredit—stands to-day in the front rank of American journals. It is edited with marked ability; takes a decided stand upon all public questions; inflicts sturdy blows upon those who betray public trusts or neglect official duties; is fully abreast with its most enterprising contemporaries in giving the news of the day, and in dealing with social and political problems aims to deal fairly and honestly with its readers. It has done more than any other New York journal to purify the political atmosphere of that metropolis, and to drive out of power the thieving gang which had fastened itself so long upon the people. It is doing a patriotic work in the present campaign, by presenting such facts and arguments as must convince every thinking man that TILDEN is utterly unworthy of his suffrage. Efforts such as the *Times* has been and is still making—efforts to subvert what is evil and defend what is right and good—have never failed to command a generous support, and we are not surprised to learn that the paper is highly prosperous. The establishment is said to be worth a round million of dollars.

A FEW days ago the *Post* published "an open letter" from Judge BLACK to General GARFIELD, and commended it warmly to the attention of the readers of that paper, on the ground that it tore aside "the deceitful mask of Radicalism." One passage in the letter is as follows:

"You charge us with having given bad advice to the Southern people. This consisted, you say, in assuring them that if they seceded we would take their part against any attempt to force them back into the Union. This is a gross error."

Here is a specimen of the advice which the writer himself gave, and which the Louisville *Commercial* has taken the trouble to look up from the official record. In November, 1860, after the election of President LINCOLN, Judge BLACK, then Attorney General under BUCHANAN, at the request of the President, gave an "opinion" as to the "power of the President in executing the laws." In it he said:

"If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution, or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize the independence, or to absolve her from her Federal obligations. Congress, or the other States in convention assembled, must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden—that is to execute laws to the extent of the *defensive means* placed in your hands, and act *generally upon the assumption that the present* constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established either by law or force. * * * Whether *Congress* has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given, *nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it.*

Judge BLACK, after setting forth the various powers enumerated in the Constitution, came to the following conclusion:

"All these provisions are made to protect the States, *not to authorize an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve the peace and not plunge them into civil war.* Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution that *military force would not only be useless, but pernicious, as a means of holding the States together.* If it be true that war can not be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be, *ipso facto, an expulsion of such a State from the Union.* Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and *armed hostility* between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States *be absolved from their federal obligations! Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?*"

It is not to be wondered at that the *Post* should eulogize the letter referred to. The writer still stands just where he stood in 1860, and so does that paper. To their minds the Government was a failure before the war, the war itself was a failure, and the Republican party is a failure now. In the view of BLACK, HOPKINS and the *Post*, nothing would have been successful except peaceable secession and the establishment of the hideous slaveholder's confederacy.

WE HAVE on several occasions referred to the "Dare to do Right" temperance movement which, beginning last winter in Massachusetts, has spread through many of the New England towns and cities, and made its influence strongly felt in social life. It was a reform among drinking men themselves, and has been chiefly marked by the earnest and urgent efforts of these reformed men to win their old comrades to the pledge. There has been more work than words, and the movement from the first has been advanced upon a basis of good sense, which has secured the confidence of the men in the community best able to help it on. From the Boston *Advertiser* we glean some additional facts of interest concerning the progress of the crusade. It has from the start depended wholly on moral suasion, and kept entirely clear of politics, and hence, that paper states, is likely to leave more permanent results than any similar agency which has been tried. It goes down to the foundation; it works among the very people to be reached; it insists the men who are best able to reach others; it holds men by the feelings of union and brotherhood, which are permanent conditions; the points of success were good at the start, and the progress has been wholesome and healthy. There has been actually needed a temperance reform which did not attempt to do too much in a short space of time, and which aimed rather to enlist men's sympathies on a working basis than to control their votes in the State elections. This movement has thus far met the views of men who are not fanatics on the subject of temperance, and, while working among the very class to be reformed, has enlisted the sympathy of the best elements of the community. The *Advertiser* says:

Its results are already felt in the towns where it was started six months ago. In Gloucester forty-five sail of vessels have gone out for fishing cruises without a drunken sailor aboard. In Lynn, Salem, Peabody, Cambridge, Hyde Park, Waltham, Quincy and other towns the change has been felt in society. Families have been reunited, men have been able to support those dependent upon them; public charity has been less needed; the sots of the gutter now appear in good clothes, and men who cannot remember when they had "greenbacks" before have them now. The prosperity which has come, in a trying season for labor, upon this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens is in direct result of this movement, and thousands of homes are bright and happy to day, in which, six months ago, the misery was unspeakable. It is evident that this movement, thus far advanced, has struck a right vein. The great need in the temperance cause is to bring people to see that fitful energy or the vigorous use of the law will not stop intemperance. That sleepless vigilance which is found necessary to express other crimes is necessary to control this, and the true point is reached when every citizen puts restraint upon his own indulgence and exercises the utmost influence which secures the healthful progress of his fellows. The present crusade aims in this direction, and strikes at intemperance in its begin nings in the individual. It may not have the *eclat* of other agencies which have loud mouthed advocates, but it is the method which accords with good common sense, and which promises to leave more satisfactory results in men's lives than any other.

WE ARE sick and tired of the everlasting beastly howl of Democratic organs and orators against the "carpet-baggers" of the Southern States. The plain truth of the matter is that the rehabilitation of the whole South is chiefly due to the efforts of Republican "carpet-baggers." In Virginia, for instance, for the first eight years following the close of the war, the value of personal property increased sixty-five per cent., and for the next it is below sixteen per cent. less than when slavery was in full bloom. Statistics show that the valuation of personal property in Virginia in 1860 was $101,635,721; in 1866 it was down as low as $52,253,309; in 1873 it had increased to $85,112,800. Property and values have changed hands, fortunes have been reversed, and the results of the war have caused a general redistribution of values, but always in favor of the Southerners. It does very well to talk about the "carnival of corruption" which it is alleged the carpet-baggers have enjoyed in the South, but the fact remains that not a half dozen Northerners can be pointed out by name who have made fortunes in that section since the close of the war. They went thither and invested their money, have received few satisfactory results, and in many cases are on the verge of poverty. On the other hand, the Southerners have recovered their fortunes in a great measure, have had their railroads and cities rebuilt, new manufactures established, and a general system of internal improvement started, through the enterprise and means of these carpet-bagger. BULLOCK left the greater part of his plunder behind him in Georgia, and all the stealing in that State since the war was at the hands of a defaulting Democratic Treasurer. The lobbying by which North Carolina has been robbed was done by the rebel Democratic Senator, MERRIMON. The "appropriation" of the property of the State Bank of South Carolina was done by high-toned commission merchants and representatives of "first families" of that State, and the funds went into their pockets. In Virginia there is a State bond ring and railroad ring, composed almost wholly of Virginians, who have brought that State to ruin and bankruptcy. Virginia today has an honest debt of over $40,000,000, and cannot pay the interest, and, without the enterprise and means of these very carpet-baggers, which they so fiercely denounce, she will become a total wreck in a very short time.

THE New York papers note a remarkable increase of postal business in that city within the past few weeks, indicating a more general activity in trade, especially with the South and West. Last week the number of letters deposited in the office for mailing averaged 325,000 a day. Last year the average for the corresponding time was 275,000 a day. The letters received from abroad for delivery in the city during the same time averaged 150,000 a day, an excess of 30,000 letters a day over the receipts for the same time last year. Should the business of the office show no falling off until the end of the quarter, a safe estimate of the increase over the corresponding three fiscal months of 1875, would be twenty-five per cent. No account is taken in this estimate of the increase of political campaign documents.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a decided move in the carpet trade.

There is a rise in copper, but not in copperheads.

Kansas is importing Cashmere goats, with the mercenary object of mere cash.

The tramps are marching on us. The alternative should be, work or the workhouse.

A fall of rain of one inch in depth, sends down a hundred tons of water on an acre of ground.

The Western pork packers are getting their houses in readiness for the slaughtering campaign.

Several varieties of fruit trees in this neighborhood were blown out of plumb by the late storm.

Boston's exports are steadily increasing, with an improvement in almost every branch of business.

The New York State Fair, just closed, one of the best exhibitions ever held, entailed a financial loss.

A Boston millionaire recently borrowed $10,000 at a local bank in order to pay his current family expenses.

There continues to be a great scarcity of sailing vessels adapted to the transatlantic trade in all American ports.

The Shoe and Leather men gather at Philadelphia, October 18th. The Bankers' Convention will meet October 3d.

A number of blooded horses have just been shipped from Indiana to England, the first instance of the kind in the West.

The transfer of the jobbing trade from New York to Chicago is a new development of the present and the coming future.

Yesterday was the day set for disarming the Indians and taking their ponies from them. There were lively times, probably.

Ralph Waldo Emerson makes almost as much from his apple orchard as he does from his books, but he doesn't feel crabbed over it.

They have cockroaches down in Florida four inches in length, and yet they complain of a lack of sporting privileges in that section.

Captain Ostrom, of the Cornell University crew, is to be appointed an "instructor in physical culture" by the faculty of that institution.

Steubenville, Ohio, has a musical association that is over fifty years old. One or two young ladies have belonged to it ever since it was organized.

There is no Supreme Court in Louisiana, the terms of the judges having expired in August, and Governor Kellogg having failed to appoint their successors.

Good. John Chinaman has practically stopped coming. During last month there were more of them who left San Francisco for home than there were who arrived.

And now a locomotive with legs has been invented. Unless nature is willing to acknowledge herself beaten, she'll have to trot out a baby on wheels one of these days.

The cargo taken out from Philadelphia on the last voyage of the steamer Lord Clive, of the joint Red Star and American line, sailing from Philadelphia, was valued at $700,000.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union has ordered a new and overwhelming majority to reduce the price of composition ten per cent., namely, from fifty to forty-five cents per thousand ems.

The mail is one of the chief pulses of the business community. New York city sends out a daily mail one-eighth larger than it was a year ago. This is a sure sign of the revival of trade.

On Monday, according to the Jewish chronology, the world entered on the 5,637th year of its existence. Somehow we have gotten about two centuries and a-half ahead of this computation.

The Illinois Second Adventists are frauds. They predicted the end of the world in October, but as soon as there was a fall in the price of coal they commenced to put in their winter's stock of fuel.

Our farmers, as a class, are enjoying at least a reasonable degree of prosperity, and as a consequence they may be counted on as good and steady customers by the mercantile and manufacturing classes.

Another industry is on the slate. The first cargo of slates from the United States has just arrived in England. They are said to be equal in quality to those found in the Welsh quarries, and much cheaper.

The number of veterinary surgeons is ridiculously small, compared to the live stock in the country. The last census shows the number of surgeons to be 1,100, and there are over 8,000,000 horses and mules.

It is stated with a flourish that a hundred million dollars have been contributed within the last few years for the restoration of old English cathedrals. How much for the restoration of living bodies and souls is not stated.

The promise of reviving prosperity is being confirmed on all sides. Trade and industry will not become phenomenally active at once, but it is very gratifying to know that there is constant and increasing improvement in this direction.

A Russian paper institutes a comparison between the losses occasioned by cattle plagues and fires in that country, as against those caused by wolves, and, strange as it may seem, the proportion of damage done by wolves as compared to cattle plagues is as 200 to 240.

Speaking of the Hell Gate blast, which occurs soon, the finny tribe are likely to have a scaly time of it, and thousands of them are expected to come to the surface for shelter or the frying pan. Great preparations are making among the boatmen to secure a good catch.

The offer of the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga to the Unitarian Conference for its next meeting, and the hearty acknowledgment of the courtesy, is one of many signs of the growing conviction among Christians that they may differ without detesting each other.

The Effects of Ingersoll's Speech—A Conundrum or Two.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The anxiety of the *Post* to counteract the wonderful effect of Colonel Ingersoll's great speech is pitiful. However, we can't blame the *Post* for its fears, because they are well grounded. The men who had been fascinated by Mr. Hopkins' gentlemanly manners and his general Beau Brommel appearance came to their senses when they listened to the picture which the great orator drew, and they now say that they will vote for Errett and the whole ticket. The effect of such a speech is not so much to convert Democrats of years' standing, but to bring the roaming Republicans to their senses by showing that this Democratic party is the same to-day it ever was. The writer knows of no less than seven votes that would have gone to Hopkins that the "Major" will now receive, and I have no doubt that one hundred votes would not exaggerate the good results of that great speech. A few more good speeches in Allegheny county and our friend Hopkins will get his old time vote, and stay him by three thousand majority. By the way, is our friend Hopkins so ashamed of his party that he allowed the compiler of the Congressional Directory to state that he never was a candidate for office until 1872, when he was defeated for Congressman at large? The conundrum which would puzzle any man is, when was he not a candidate for office? He had better not leave his old time friends out in the cold next winter, when Ben Poore sends his wife to the members for their own biographies. It would also sound a little less sarcastic if "Alex." would strike the words "prominent lawyer" out of his history written by himself.

OBSERVER.

PERSONAL.

The wife of one of our Consuls in Germany keeps school over the consulate offices, and her sign dangles conspicuously over that of her husband. Is this allowable?

Mr. Boker, our Minister to Russia, will resign at the end of the year in consequence of ill health. The climate of the country does not agree with him or his wife, and Mrs. Boker is now at the German baths by the advice of her physicians.

Mr. Raymond has apparently come to the conclusion that he has paid Mark Twain about enough for Colonel Sellers, and has submitted the matter to arbitration. He originally agreed to pay Mr. Clemens fifty per cent. of his receipts, and has already paid $40,000.

Neal Dow has been cast in a suit on the Louisiana judgment against him for taking silverware from a plantation in that State during the war. The case was decided last week at Portland in the United States Circuit Court, only, however, by a divided court.

There was received at Meriden, Conn., by the Meridan Britannia Company, a few days ago, for replating, the first silver plate ever seen in America. It was presented to John Hancock in 1794 by the Colonial Legislature of Massachusetts, and is now owned by a gentleman in Lawrence, Mass.

In British Columbia Elisha Munsell, a negro, is expected soon to receive the order of knighthood. He is the son of a former West Indian slave, and his wife's freedom was purchased by her father in Georgia while she was a child. He has amassed a large fortune, and is intelligent and cultured.

Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, who has been for years studying bees and bee keeping, and who has become known as the "Bee Queen," while in Davenport, Iowa, last winter uttered forged notes on which she raised money in considerable sums. She was arrested a few days ago at her home in Dakota Territory on a charge of forgery, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

An American princess is about to be married at Stuttgart to an English gentle man named Heneage. She is no less a person that Miss Agnes Leclerq, formerly of Baltimore, who in 1862 married Prince Felix Salm Salm, then a brigadier in the Union army and afterward an aide-de-camp of the unfortunate Maximilian, of Mexico. The romantic adventures of the princess in Mexico, where she saved the life of her husband after the fall of the empire, have been chronicled by herself in an interesting book. Prince Felix, restored through her efforts to his position in the Prussian army, fell gallantly fighting at Gravelotte. His widow has since resided in Germany.

Peter Cooper, Charles O'Conor and Daniel F. Tieman were recently brought together in a social reunion of great interest. The two the golden wedding of the latter, which recently took place at his residence in New York. One hundred of the guests bore the name of Tieman, and were of the same family. The children and grandchildren numbered twenty-three. Peter Cooper would, under any circumstances, have been a remarkable guest, but an additional interest was derived from the fact that he was present at that wedding, whose fiftieth anniversary was thus celebrated. Both Cooper and Tiemen were then poor men struggling for success.

Twenty-six years ago, James Brewster, from New York, was traveling among the Rocky Mountains. In a deep rocky gorge, where a lonely cabin stood beside the mountain rivulet which flowed through the canon, he found Joe Gerner, alone, helpless, and suffering from erysipelas. The Mexican who had been hired to remain with him, first robbed and then deserted him. The American stayed with Gerner that night, ministering to his wants as best he might, and next day carried a message to his friends at a distant fort, which brought him immediate relief. Recently Mr. Brewster, who has resided in Florida, received news that the grateful Gerner had acquired a fortune, and, dying unmarried, bequeathed to him the income from shares in a valuable mine.

Apropos of the Eastern yellow fever scare, some interesting information is published respecting the disease and its peculiarities. It is the well-settled conviction of physicians who are familiar with the malady, that the presence of a patient in any city who contracted the disease elsewhere brings no danger with it, except within the town or house where it is already in a condition favorable to the spread of the fever; that yellow fever is not at all contagious in the sense in which small-pox or scarlet fever is; and that, unless the system is in a condition favorable to it, contact with a patient who has it subjects a well person to no danger whatever.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlement.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they are able to give valuable suggestions as to the *style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, *procure space for less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, at commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or proposals for covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools the blood, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron to possess—Citrate of Iron and Quinine, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, TRY KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. KUNKEL, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send stamp for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

THE CENTENNIAL TORCH!

FOR PROCESSIONS AND PARADES!

SHALER'S LATEST AND BEST!

As much better than Shaler's old torch, or any other as a modern steamer is than Fulton's old "Clermont." Prices, 50c. Each, $5 60 per Dozen, $40 per Hundred. Made and sold by THE SHALER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 4 Murray St., New York, Portable Gas Machines, for making gas from Nap tha. The best, cheapest and safest light in the world. From a single burner to 1,000. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. MWF

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between A. STONE & DAVIS, A. STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 4th day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump residing from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued as heretofore by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and William A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at the usual place of business, at 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the immediate direction of our specialty, Imperial Wine Vinegar, will be carried on at the old stand, 43 South Water and 40 Gay street, under the name and style of

JOHN WISEMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.

CARPETS.

Fall Stock!

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES

BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins & Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy for Cash, from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit on goods.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and GOODYEAR'S RUBBER BELTING.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.

JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of F and Eighth St., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, September 20th, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

New Goods.

We are now exhibiting full lines of

Mourning Goods,

comprising Cashmeres, Merinos, Bombazine, Henrietta, Empress and Crepon Cloths, Tamese Cloths and Black Wool Delaines.

Pongees & Brocades.

Also, a handsome assortment of Satin Damasse Brocades, Pongees, Pongee and Mohair Silk Brocades, pure Pongee Silk Brocades and Striped Brocades, &c.
All the very latest shades in

Colored Alpacas

and Mohairs. Very choice and desirable shades in Colored Cashmeres. Special bargains in All Wool Colored Cashmeres. Large and complete lines of

Black Dress Silks

at very attractive prices. All the latest fall shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS.

Striped Dress Silks.

A very full line in Scotch, English and French

Plaids.

Fancy Plaids at very low prices. Fall Plaids from 8c up. Wool and All Wool

Barred Flannels.

Wool and All Wool Plain Flannels at lowest figures.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have this d will always find same at our usual very our counters.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS,

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made to

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

NWS

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Fig. 12.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or painful rubbing appearances. Always reliable. Adjustable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "L. H. Seeley." Established 1847. Circular free. Office, 651 Broadway, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment, Experienced Lady attendance. NWF

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,

NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Ex

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 19, 1876.

The state of business among the banks shows a slight tendency toward improvement in the offerings of prime commercial paper; but the supply of surplus funds is still somewhat in excess of the demand and the money market must be reported easy at 7@8 per cent, with the majority of business from banks to their customers of good standing at 8 per cent. Loans on collateral are rather less easily obtained, but the market remains easy at 6@7 per cent. In Eastern exchange there is no especial news to report, supply and demand running about even. Local stocks and securities are quiet and steady; we note the sale at auction by John D. Bailey of Citizens' National Bank stock at $61 00 per share.

—The position which the New York Stock Exchange has been supposed to hold as an indicator of the commercial and financial condition of the country was an important one. But the events of the last year or two have detracted very much from its *prestige* in that respect, and at present its reports show no response to the process of revival that is slowly but steadily going on throughout the country. On this point the New York *Herald* says:

If there be one subject more than another in which the stock broker ought to afford relief, this is the idea that the board is gifted with a prescience or a magic vision into the future of finances. When important questions involving the course of trade and the money market are yet only shadowed forth, the Stock Exchange is supposed to be behind the enveloping mists and to shape speculation, regardless of coming events. Thus when elodbs agreed on coming events. Thus when clouds were gathering the stock market was the first to take alarm. The first to recover was clear it was the first to profit by courting an advance. The commercial public have been served within the past few days; some sales of not strictly prime paper are made at 9@10 per cent, and offerings are ample at 9@10 per cent. Loans are quiet, parliament, the Stock Exchange was supposed to "discount" the future.

Is this true of to day? Is the tell-tale to be relied upon as in times past? The care questions which an examination of the condition of affairs generally can only answer. There is oral and written testimony to a decided improvement in trade, and there are visible signs which back the declaration. The point is: Can this desirable change be relied upon as permanent, or is it only a passing gleam, or sunshine, evanescent and disappointing? If we feel the pulse of the Stock Exchange to test the tone of commercial health, the response in an unsatisfactory one. The stock has neither signalled, by any persistent rise, an approaching prosperity, nor does it now, by its settled dale of quota ions, off er more than a fitful hope that way. Either the boasted second sight of the exchange is in need of bauacles or the commercial system is in a deceptive one. We are inclined to believe in the purblindness of the exchange and to attribute the weakness in the stock list to certain well defined causes. The whole matter may be summed up in the absence of suspicion and a want of confidence. The break in the coal stocks has been a terrible blow to all faith in securities dealt in on 'change, for the query at once arises, if such properties as these were composed of investments in a repository of trust funds, securities that did not belie their name and were every whit as good as gold or the Bank of England—and it come to such prodigious grief, in what could confidence be placed by investors stand aloof with their hands in their pockets, grasping the funds which they prefer to lend at one and a-half per cent on call to keeping permanently in shares, and thus the market loses their support. The existence of another and more serious evil acts as a dangerous check to exchange operations, and it may be found in the class of directors who bestride the affairs of the most prominent corporations. Popularly supposed to be working in the interests of all the shareholders, they are actually working solely in their own. Obtaining their positions by process sufficiently familiar to the street, the shares of the company they represent at once become the football of speculation. Prices fall or rise as suits their book; reports are cooked, either well done or ill done, as they may be long or short; the machinery of puts and calls is set in working order, and the market generally "rigged" in their special interests, without reference to those of the shareholders, whose servants they are presumed to be.

These are some of the reasons (and others could be added) why the stock market fails to lag behind, expressing no sympathy with the general revival to be found the country through.

—The Philadelphia *North American* says:

The new Waverley Line by Erie's third rail, which the Reading Railroad intends to enter into the grain business and transfer at Port Richmond, is now so nearly completed in all its arrangements that increased grain receipts at this port are a daily expectancy. It is understood that the same drawback on exportations that is allowed by the Pennsylvania road will be allowed by this line, and that through bills of lading have been arranged with other roads and companies and as low rates of frei. ht enforced as exist anywhere. The business done by the Pennsylvania road has outgrown its great capacities, and the location of the Reading, which is far from competing with the Pennsylvania, assists that in the paramount purpose of drawing to Philadelphia a proper proportion of the grain business, so long monopolized by New York commercial combination operations. The step undertaken by Baltimore on a larger scale. This city has lost something of what it might have had in the corn movement because the Pennsylvania road could not do everything. The assistance rendered by the Reading will collect here from all parts of the West, in concert with the Pennsylvania, and will at once increase the foreign and general trade. And this increasing inland and foreign trade cannot fail to be of very great advantage to the port and to all industrial interests.

—The following table shows the prices for gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 19, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S., 6s, 1881, coup.	110	110	110	110	110	----
5-20's, 1865, coup.	112½	112¾	----	----	112¾	----
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	112¾	----	----	112¾	----
5-20's, 1867, regis'd	116	116	----	----	116	----
5-20's, 1867, coup.	116	116	----	----	116	----
5-20's, 1868, registered	118	118½	----	----	118½	----
5-20's, 1868, coup.	118½	118½	----	----	118½	----
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾	----	----	113¾	----
Currency 6's	126½	126½	----	----	126½	----
New 4½ coupons	103	103	----	----	103	----
Western Union 1st mtg.	72¾	72¾	----	----	72¾	----
Quicksilver	23	----	----	----	----	----
Quicksilver pref.	50	----	----	----	----	----
Pacific Mail	28	----	----	----	----	----
Adams Express	68	----	----	----	----	----
American Express	50	----	----	----	----	----
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	----	----	----	84½	----
American Express	49½	----	----	----	49½	----
United States Ex.	84	----	----	----	84½	----
New York Central	103	103	----	----	103	----
Erie	10	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Erie preferred	20	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Hudson River	58	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Michigan Central	----	----	----	----	89	----
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	----	----	----	92	----
Chicago & Rock Island	102½	----	----	----	102½	----
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Chicago & Alton	98	----	----	----	98	----
Do. preferred	65½	----	----	----	65½	65½
Fort Wayne	131½	----	----	----	131	----
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	----	----	----	12½	----
Terre Haute	10	----	----	----	10	----
Terre Haute preferred	41	----	----	----	41	----
Toledo & Wabash	35	----	----	----	35	----
Do. preferred	53	----	----	----	53	----
Cleveland & Toledo	91½	----	----	----	92	----
Chicago & Northwest	39	----	----	----	39	----
Do. preferred	64½	----	----	----	64½	----
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Pacific of Missouri	28½	----	----	----	28½	----
Do. preferred	65½	----	----	----	65½	65½
Wabash, common	15½	----	----	----	15½	----
Fort Wayne	131½	----	----	----	131	----
Union Pacific	96	96	96	96	96	96
Union Pacific, land grants	63	----	----	----	63	----
Union Pacific, 1st mtg. bonds	----	----	----	----	107½	----
Cannibas & St. Jo.	11	----	----	----	12	12½
Cannibas & St. Jo. pref.	18½	----	----	----	19	----
Lake Shore	89	----	----	----	89	----
Ohio & Pacific	104	----	----	----	104	----
Canada Southern	39¾	----	----	----	39¾	----
Del., Lackawanna & West.	85	----	----	----	85	----
Morris & Essex	82	----	----	----	82	----
New Jersey Central	63	----	----	----	63	----
Panama	128	----	----	----	128	----
Ontario & Western	18	----	----	----	18	----
Wells-Fargo & Co.	85½	----	----	----	84½	----
Mariposa	2½	----	----	----	2½	----
Mariposa preferred	5	----	----	----	5	----
Quicksilver	23	----	----	----	23	----
Quicksilver preferred	50	----	----	----	50	----
Pacific Mail	28	----	----	----	28	----
Adams Express	68	----	----	----	68	----
American Express	50	----	----	----	50	----
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	----	----	----	84½	----
American Express	49½	----	----	----	49½	----
United States Express	84	----	----	----	84½	----
New York Central	103	103	----	----	103	----
Erie	10	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Erie preferred	20	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Hudson River	58	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Michigan Central	----	----	----	----	89	----
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	----	----	----	92	----
Chicago & Rock Island	102½	----	----	----	102½	----
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Chicago & Alton	98	----	----	----	98	----
Do. preferred	65½	----	----	----	65½	65½
Fort Wayne	131½	----	----	----	131	----
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	----	----	----	12½	----
Terre Haute	10	----	----	----	10	----
Terre Haute preferred	41	----	----	----	41	----
Toledo & Wabash	35	----	----	----	35	----
Do. preferred	53	----	----	----	53	----
Cleveland & Toledo	91½	----	----	----	92	----
Chicago & Northwest	39	----	----	----	39	----
Do. preferred	64½	----	----	----	64½	----
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Pacific of Missouri	28½	----	----	----	28½	----
Do. preferred	65½	----	----	----	65½	65½
Wabash, common	15½	----	----	----	15½	----
Fort Wayne	131½	----	----	----	131	----
Union Pacific	96	96	96	96	96	96
Union Pacific, land grants	63	----	----	----	63	----
Union Pacific, 1st mtg. bonds	----	----	----	----	107½	----
Cannibas & St. Jo.	11	----	----	----	12	12½
Cannibas & St. Jo. pref.	18½	----	----	----	19	----
Lake Shore	89	----	----	----	89	----
Ohio & Pacific	104	----	----	----	104	----
Canada Southern	39¾	----	----	----	39¾	----
Del., Lackawanna & West.	85	----	----	----	85	----
Morris & Essex	82	----	----	----	82	----
New Jersey Central	63	----	----	----	63	----
Panama	128	----	----	----	128	----
Ontario & Western	18	----	----	----	18	----
Wells-Fargo & Co.	85½	----	----	----	84½	----
Mariposa	2½	----	----	----	2½	----
Mariposa preferred	5	----	----	----	5	----

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	----	----	----
Pennsylvania Central scrip	41	41½	18½
United Co. of New Jersey	194	----	----
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	10	----	----
Lehigh Valley	50¼	----	----
Central Transportation	14	----	44
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	81	----	----
Northern Pacific bonds	14	----	----

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109⅞@110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $368,000. The assistant Treasurer disbursed $23,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling steady but active at 4½@4⅝.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109⅞ and closed at 109¾@110. Borrowing rates ½ to 3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds strong and higher for Northwestern and coal securities. State securities quiet. Stocks opened strong, and with one or two exceptions advanced ½@⅞ per cent., the coal shares leading the upward movement. After second all the e was a reaction of ¼@1 per cent. The market closed firm at the decline. Pacific Mail is going it down to its regular and 96 seller 60 days. Quotas the first time the stock sold below par since July 15, 1875. The bull movement is said to be against the whole market and towards which prices were forced in most instances ½@⅞ per cent. from the highest point of the day. The coal shares, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern and Michigan Central closed up firm. A large amount of Lake Shore is reported to have been taken out of the street by investors, and bears, finding it difficult to borrow cash stock, have resorted to the extreme of covering in small lots. On the other hand, the bulls, encouraged by the increase in earnings and confident of a 2 per cent. dividend in February, talk of much higher prices at no distant date. The Northeastern directors expect to declare a dividend on preferred stock in November. The Chicago and Pacific Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, passed a resolution calling in for redemption January 1, 1877, $1,000,000 of their sinking fund bonds. Eight hundred thousand dollars of said bonds have been heretofore redeemed by the sinking fund, making a total with this call of $2,700,000 paid from the proceeds of land sales and interest on investment to the sinking fund. Transactions 112,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 6,500 Rock Island, 5,800 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 10,000 Michigan Central, 19,000 Pacific Mail, and 23,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
U. S. Telegraph	71½	Rock Island	104⅞
Hickslver	17	Toledo & Wabash	35
Do. preferred	41	Do. preferred	54
Pacific Mail	28¼	St. Paul	30¾
New York Central	103	Do. preferred	65¾
Erie	10	Ft. Wayne	102
Erie preferred	20¼	Terre Haute	10
Adams Express	68	Do. preferred	41
American Express	50	Chicago & Alton	97½
Wells-Fargo Express	85¼	Do. preferred	104¾
American Express	49½	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
United States Ex.	84	Burl'g'n & Quincy	116
Western Union	72¾	Delaware & Lack.	79½
Quicksilver	23	Atlantic & P. Tel.	12½
Do. preferred	50	Missouri Pacific	7
Panama	128	Atlantic & Pac.	12½
Ontario	18	Indiana Central	12½
Mariposa	2½	Hannibal & St. Joe.	12½
Do. preferred	5	Union Pac. stock	63
Lake Shore	89	Union Pac. bonds	110½
Michigan Central	89½	Union Pac. bonds	107½
Cleveland & Pitts.	91½	Do. land grants	104
Fort Wayne	131	Do. 8. F. bonds	91½
Illinois Central	96		
Union Pacific	96		
Union Pacific land grants	63		
Cannibas & St. Jo.	11		
Cannibas & St. Jo. pref.	18½		
Chicago & Northwest	39		
Do. preferred	64½		
C. C. & I.	36¾		
J. Central	24		

GOVERNMENTS.			
6s, coupons, 1881	110	5s, 10-40's, reg'd	113½
6s, 1865	112½	5s, 10-40's, registered	115¼
6s, 1865, new	113¼	5s, 10-40's, coupons	115¾
6s, 1867	116	Currency 6's	126½
6s, 1868	118½		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	107¼
Louisiana	25		

NEW YORK, September 19, 5 P. M.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on account to-day 45 for Spain. Consols 95⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, new, 109; 1867, 109; 1868, 109; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99¾; Erie 9¾; do preferred 18.

PARIS, September 19.—Rentes 106 francs 40½ centimes.

BANKFORT, September 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—Gold 110. Sterling exchange for New York ⅜ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 5⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 19, 1876.

The bright and reviving condition of the weather infused a little more life into commercial circles to-day, and a moderately active business was done. As usual, grain and produce were exceedingly quiet and sluggish, while provisions and groceries were active without decided alteration. Petroleum was firm with some fluctuation and a steady demand for refined. General merchandise, &c., was steady without material alteration. The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,744	Apples, bbls	51
Corn, bus	114	Cheese, bxs	402
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	34
Rye, bus	120	Bacon, pcs	2,970
Oats, bus	4,677	Bacon, tcs	57
Potatoes, bus	700		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is quiet with a very limited business in all kinds of grain. Wheat is firm and in good demand. Two cars prime Southern Indiana red winter sold at $1 2), and a round lot of white is held at $1 25. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for Ohio red; $1 24@1 25 for amber and white. Old winter are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 for Ohio and Indiana red and $1 25@1 30 for white. No prime Indiana red offered. No. 3 red is worth within the past few days; some sales of not strictly prime are made at 93c; we quote prime spring at $1 00. Jobbing sales at 95@96c above quotations.

RYE—Is quiet but steady, and without material change either in prices or volume of trade. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade on our local millers; No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₰ barrel; No. 1 amber $6 75; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks $6 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 50@8 00; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@7 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00, choice patents $8 50@9 00; amber and other winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 00@6 75; corn meal 2½c ₰ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₰ barrel; Rye $4 00@4 25 ₰ barrel.

HAY—The market is slightly firmer but business is still very limited. We quote Timothy hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00; mixed do $10 00@11 00. Straw is jobbing in loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL—The market is firm but rather quiet; we note a sale of 1 car seconds at $18 00. We quote jobbing prices as at $15 00@15 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@19 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue dull and weak having fallen back to the old level of depression. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a dull market and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel.

BUTTER—Choice rolls and creamery grades are in active demand, and the supply is not fully up to the demand. The supply of solid packed is also limited to actual needs, and there is some ease on that description of stock. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 30@32c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 25@26c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime to good 17@20c; common 16@17c.

CHEESE—The trade is active and prices are firm. We quote August makes of Ohio factory at 10@10½c; September wholesale trade; jobbing at 11@11½c; July do 9½@10c in round lots; 10@10½c in a jobbing way. New York Goshen sold in round lots at 11@11½c; jobbing quotations 12@12½c.

EGGS—The supply is rather more liberal and prices are a shade easier. We quote strictly fresh in a jobbing way at 17c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—The supply of all fruits was light and trade was light at steady prices. Peaches were scarce and firm at $2 50@3 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ₰ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 ₰ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 ₰ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₰ lb; new California 20@22c.

POULTRY—The market is dull and depressed. We quote live chickens at 30@40c ₰ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is still very small and, the inquiry being somewhat more active, prices are firmer with an upward tendency. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₰ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 50@1 75 for common, and for bulk potatoes is more active, and we heard of no lots for less cars load, which was not accepted, because no such amount is in the market; we quote at 65@70c. Sweet potatoes are in better supply and easier, we quote at $3 75@4 00 ₰ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys at 90@$1 00.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ₰ barrel.

SEED—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and holders generally ask $9 00@10 00 ₰ bushel.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand at 15@20c ₰ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products is steady and a fair trade was done at unchanged prices.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@8½c ₰ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c.

CURE AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 14c ₰ lb for sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, ₰ dozen, are quoted at $9 00@$9 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined and in tierces 12½c ₰ lb; in half barrels 13c ₰ lb; in buckets 13½c ₰ lb; in 3-lb cadidies 14c ₰ lb; in 5-lb cadidies 14c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₰ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra No. 1 at 56c per gallon; No. 2 at 52@53c; miners' oil, white winter, 90c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $19 00 ₰ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8¾@8¾c ₰ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₰ lb.

Groceries.

No change is to be reported in values of groceries to-day, the demand being moderately active and business fair. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 @25c	Standard A	11 @11½c
Choice Rio	22 @23c	Granulated	10½@11 c
Prime Rio	21 @22c	Do. extra C	10¾@10¾c
Good Rio	20 @21c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 @20c	C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	23 @25c	Crushed	11¾c
20 grades do	23¾@25½c	Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	20 @22c	Granulated	11¾c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₰ gal.
Java, in bulk	34½ c	Syrup. N. O.	62c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@40	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@60	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@40	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	25@40	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong	25@40	Lower grades	25@35c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	25@ 75	Irish soap, ₰ box	4 25
Spices.		Bar, S. Star, ₰ box	5 25
Choice Carina	24@27 c	Babbitt's best, ₰ bx	6 75
Palma	19@24c	Gold dust	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₰ b	5 25
Starch.		German mottled	3 75@4c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₰ box	4 20
Silver gloss	5½@6½c	*Rice.*	
Spices (whole.)		Rice, in bbls	8½@9 c
Cloves	17 c	Rice, in bags	8¼@8½c
Allspice	17 c	Rice, in pockets	8¼@8½c
Cassia	35@35 c	*Candles.*	
Starch	15 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Pepper	18 c	Star, short wt	15@15½c
		Mould	10@10½c

PRICE—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

Per bbl.			
Extra No. 1 Mess	$25 00	Split	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	30 00	Herring	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₰ lb	6½
No. 2 medium	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	4½
Large No. 3, medium	8 50	Halibut, ₰ lb	15
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₰ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Salmon herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 50; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, old, 9¾c ₰ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¾@9c ₰ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 9½@12½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Tylen 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₰ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₰ box. Cocoanuts $9 00 ₰ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₰ cans per doz, 82 90; blueberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; damson berries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₰ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 65@1 70.

Petroleum.

September 19.—The following statistics of the petroleum trade for August are taken from *Newell's Petroleum Reporter*: Oil on hand at wells at close of the month, 140,021 bbls; oil produced during the month, 782,235 bbls; average per day, 25,233 bbls; oil in tanks, pipe lines and refinery, 3,504,333 bbls; oil held in all the districts, 3,358,405 bbls; wells producing, 5,047; drilling, 274; completed, 179; average daily production of new wells, 3,483 bbls; flags building, 381; "dry holes," 45.

The following shipments ont of the producing region in August to the following points was as follows:

Railroads.	Barrels.
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh	14,547
Buff., N. Y. and Phila	24,099
Phila. and Erie	19,978
Pitts., Titusville and Buffalo	36,654
Do. A. V. and P	188,577
Lake S. and M. S	141,664
Atlantic and Great Western	124,104
Allegheny Valley	334,395
West Penn	80,961
Shenango and Allegheny	188,249
Barge and pipe line to Pittsburgh	101,025
Total	1,305,402

The points to which the oil was shipped were:

	Barrels.
New York	388,741
Philadelphia	139,445
Baltimore	27,025
Boston	31,993
Local	359,447
Cleveland	318,571
Pittsburgh	220,041
Down the Ohio	4,292
	1,305,402

Pittsburgh reshipments of refined oil included in crude shipments for Pittsburgh:

	Barrels.
Pennsylvania Railroad to New York, Philadelphia and local points	36,789
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore and Ohio	62,388
Ohio river, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Richmond	21,170
Total, reduced to crude equivalent of forty-two gallons to the barrel	200,508

A comparison of reports for July and August shows the following.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Stock on hand at wells	----	22,292
Production for month	4,600	----
Daily production	900	----
Producing wells	273	----
Drilling wells	21	----
Stock in tanks, pipe line, etc.	----	398,857
Total stock, including gangers' excess	----	421,179
Total shipments	----	23,137

CRUDE—The market throughout the day has been dull with a weak under tone. Opening at $3 85½, it has gradually declined to $3 81¼, with very few transactions, and may be now quoted at that figure. Shipment was quiet at $3 85@$3 87½. The price at Wells was $3 83.

REFINED—The market was rather easy but was nominally retained at former figures. The demand for export is not pressing at present, but the home trade is active and steady. We quote standard white at 22½@23c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works, 23@23½c for the home trade. New York dealers at 23@23½c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23@23½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 23½@23c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, September 19, closing 18.—Full unchanged prices are quotable and the market holds up more from limited offerings than demand at current prices being light. Aside from the indisposition to sell on the part of refiners there are but few contracts available from second hands. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14¼@15c; do in shipping order 15c; refined 26c; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha 14@14½c for city. At Philadelphia refined sales at 23c.

PARKERS, September 19.—Market quiet with nothing doing and no sales; United $3 85; shipment $3 90. 12:30—Market dull; United $3 87½; shipment $3 92½.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—Market steady at $3 85 bid.

OIL CITY, September 19.—Market quiet with not much doing; $3 85¾ bid for United; immediate shipment $3 90.

REDBVILLE, September 19.—Market very quiet at $3 82½.

TIDIOUTE, September 19.—Market quiet; sales at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—Market firm; standard white 26c; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Petroleum dull; crude 14½c; refined 26c; cases 30@31c; naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—Petroleum steady; refined 26c; crude 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, September 19.—Refined petroleum 10½; spirits do 12d.

ANTWERP, September 19.—Refined petroleum 31 francs.

CLEVELAND, September 19.—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R	1,555

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₰ gallon; Highwines are lower at $1 15@1 16 ₰ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish and unchanged market. We quote: Extra gunny 12½c; do second-hand 2c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 32c; California 44@45c; flour cotton 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel 28c.

BARREL POWDER—Quoted as follows: Hercules $1 50 ₰ dozen; ½ ₰ cans $3 00; 1 ₰ cans $5 50; 5 ₰ cans $25 00; 10 ₰ boxes 40c ₰ ₰. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following discounts on the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 34
1¼ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
1½ inches wide	16	6 inches wide	66
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	91
3½ inches wide	40	9 inches wide	1 05
4 inches wide	42	10 inches wide	1 25
4½ inches wide	44	12 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

LEAD—A good demand and moderately active market is noted. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 bar	$ 7
No. 2 bar	6
No. 3 bar	5
No. 4 bar	4
No. 5 bar	3

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.991	58	87	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.852	72	55	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.858	66	83	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer... 29.892 Highest thermom... 73
Mean thermom.... 64 Lowest thermom .. 56

Fouth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major John C. Paul, Vice President, has issued a call for a meeting of the Society of the Fourth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry, at No. 167 Wood street, on Monday evening next, the 25th instant, to make final arrangements for the reunion to be held in Franklin, October 12th. It is expected that every member will respond to this call.

Lost Boys.

The night watch of Allegheny, Monday night, picked up a couple of little boys, brothers, aged six and twelve years respectively. They were locked up for further developments. After some hesitation the boys stated that their names were Robert and Harry Dutmeyer, and that they lived at 45 Thirtieth street, this city. Further, that their father had been employed in O'Hara's Glass Works, but was not at work now, and that they didn't care about going home. They were still in the Allegheny lock-up last night, no one having called for them.

Accident to a Child.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday on Magee street, in the Sixth ward, by a singular occurrence to a little child named Green. The little one had thrown off the covering of a gas stop-cock tube and putting one of its feet in it was unable to withdraw it. The mother was called and all the efforts of by-standers to rescue the child being unavailing, she was entirely overcome and fainted. Finally the ground had to be dug from about the pipe and only when the iron was broken was the child released.

A Young Bigamist.

Charles Seidle, aged twenty-one years, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McKelvey, of Allegheny, in default of bail in $1,000, for trial on a charge of bigamy, on oath of Miller McClelland. It is alleged that on the 26th of last August the accused was united in marriage with a daughter of the prosecutor, Alderman McKelvey performing the ceremony, and on the 28th of the same month he was married by Alderman D. L. Smith to Miss Rose Czarnecki. The accused is a cabinet maker, and worked in this city.

Straws on the Pan-Handle.

Results of straw votes taken last evening on the train due here at 7:15 P. M.; in five cars. Hayes, 64; Tilden, 35.

Annexed is a report of the train at three separate places: Pending 24 votes for Hayes and 16 for Tilden; in passenger car No. 33, Hayes, 18; Tilden, 3. In car No. 33, the ladies voted separately as follows: For Hayes, 18; for Tilden, 5; in three sleeping cars, Hayes and Wheeler, 21; Tilden and Hendricks, 16. Many in the sleeping cars came from away down in Georgia.

Johnson's Cyclopædia.

We have received the second volume of Johnson's New Illustrated Universal Cyclopædia, a work to which favorable reference has heretofore been made in our columns. The volume begins at F, and runs to "Lichens." It contains a very interesting description of Hell Gate, to which the attention of the country has lately been directed in connection with the "grand blow up" which is to take place there a few days. The article has been written by General John Newton, and is accompanied with appropriate maps and diagrams.

Morris and Scharff.

The race between Morris and Scharff, on the Monongahela river has been arranged on the following basis: Morris is to select the course anywhere in the first pool; distance two and a half miles to a stake boat and return, either up or down; Morris to receive $50 for expenses; the race to take place Saturday, October 21, the purse to be $500 a side, Harry Beaumont to be final stakeholder.

It is likely that the course will be in the neighborhood of Cochrane station on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and Saltsburg, on the Connellsville Railroad.

A Trade Decision.

The Wheeling *Standard* says: A decision of some interest to the general trade was reached in the county court yesterday, when the jury, under instructions from the court, gave a verdict for plaintiff, in the case of M. Logan, Link & Co., vs. Fahy & Levi. The property in dispute consisted of several barrels of whisky which were sent by a Pittsburgh firm to Thomas Fahy, of this city, Fahy being expected to retail the same and return the proceeds, less commission, to the Pittsburgh house, or in the event of his being unable to sell the liquor he was to return it. The whisky was levied upon by Logan, Link & Co., in a suit brought against Fahy, and Judge Cochran instructed the jury that under the statutory provisions of this State, as found in the code, the property having been used by Fahy in his business as a grocer, the arrangement with the Pittsburgh parties was void as to his creditors.

Republican Executive Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chas. S. Fetterman in the chair.

All of the sub-committees made satisfactory reports, and members from different sections of the county reported the work moving along finely.

It was decided to call together the Captains of the various marching clubs for the purpose of arranging for general torchlight demonstrations, the following resolution offered by John W. Riddell, Esq., being adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Executive Committee be requested to call together the Captains of the various Republican marching clubs of the county to arrange for mass demonstrations on the North Side, South Side, East End and Middle district.

The Chairman intimated that, under the resolution of Mr. Riddell, he would fix the meeting of the Captains for Monday evening next.

Adjourned.

An Honest Woman.

About four days ago a woman just released from a six months' term at the Workhouse, called upon Robert Dilworth, who is acting clerk at the Allegheny Poor Board office, and asked the loan of one dollar and a-half for the purpose of reaching her home, at Enon Valley. She promised to return the amount as soon as she arrived. At first her request was refused, as very little confidence was placed in her, and furthermore she was not a resident of Allegheny, and therefore not entitled to relief. But the woman pleaded hard for the loan and refused to entertain a proposition to take up lodgings in the City Home until such time as her friends could be notified. It was finally agreed to try her, and she departed with the coveted amount. Mr. Dilworth was surprised yesterday when, in opening a letter, he found the exact amount, with the words of thanks penned from her home, and in the note she thanked him for the loan.

Home From the Black Hills.

William Beckert, a brother of County Commissioner Beckert, returned from the Black Hills a few days ago. Mr. Beckert went out last February and proceeded to Deadwood City. About a mile and a half from the town, on Deadwood gulch, he and two others bought a claim, which they worked for two months, during which time they took out $12,000. The claim was then considered worked out, and as pretty much all the mining ground was occupied in that section, Mr. Beckert concluded to come home. He corroborates the statement that the Wheeler brothers took out between three and four hundred thousand dollars from their claim this season. They employed three gangs of men and worked day and night. There were no Indians in the neighborhood of Deadwood, and provisions were plenty. Mr. Beckert does not propose to return, as he thinks there are enough of men there now to occupy all the mining territory so far developed.

Hayes and Wheeler Organization.

ST. JOE, BUTLER CO., PA., September 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pursuant to a call, the Republicans of St. Joe assembled in the Hall last evening and organized a Hayes and Wheeler campaign club.

The names of fifty-nine members were enrolled and the organization completed by the election of J. R. Caldwell, President; J. W. Miller, Vice President; F. R. Noble, Secretary; R. H. Patterson, Treasurer. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements to conduct a vigorous campaign. Arrangements were made to have a pole raising, meetings and addresses.

Impromptu speeches were made by Captain Flannigan, J. T. Larmouth and Dr. Caldwell.

Songs were sung, and a general good feeling prevailed. A marching club of forty-four members was organized, with Captain Flannigan as commander, assisted by First Lieutenant J. W. Miller and Second Lieutenant C. C. Robinson. The club will have another meeting on Thursday next. Due notice will be given of the pole raising, meetings and parades.

F. R. NOBLE, Secretary.

DR. SADLER and wife have returned from their trip to the Centennial and the East, during which the Doctor attended the International Opthalmological Congress in New York.

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICANS.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting—Addresses by S. P. Fulton, Esq., Hon. H. H. McCormick, H. A. Collier, Esq., and Others.

The announcement of a Republican meeting at Carson and Twenty-first streets, South Side, brought together last evening a very large assemblage, numbering nearly two thousand voters. The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth ward marching clubs, with others, turned out and attracted much attention. Music was furnished by the Eighteenth Regiment Brass Band.

Shortly before eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Jenkin Jones, Esq., on whose motion the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—August Ammon.

Vice Presidents—Thomas Barker, Bartol Erbe, W. C. Aughinbaugh, James Bryce, Wm. Jones, C. J. Schultz, Joseph Bishop, S. M. Duvall, James Caldwell, James S. Atkinson, Thomas Jenkins, J. H. Sorg, M. Erwein, James Penny, Phil Hoerr, Victor Herb, W. P. Davis, John Nusser, Benjamin Rodgers, Andrew Easton, Wm. D. West, M. M. Snyder, R. Thomas, George S. Fischer.

Secretaries—E. G. Krehan, John McKain and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Ammon on being introduced said that in less than two months the people would be called upon to name their chief rulers for the next four years. There are three choices and he hoped that by ten o'clock on the night of November 7th the news would go east, west, north and south of a victory for the Union, for Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF S. P. FULTON, ESQ.

The chairman then introduced S. P. Fulton, Esq., who was heartily received by the audience. Mr. Fulton expressed his gratification at the large gathering before him. He referred to the question of choice in the candidates for the chief magistracy and said that it was between a soldier and statesman who had supported the Government in time of need, and who had entered and fought upon the battlefield for the perpetuity of the Government, and a man who had sympathised with the rebellion and had thrown every obstacle in the way of the supporters of the Union. It is a question between Rutherford B. Hayes, the Union soldier and statesman, and Samuel J. Tilden, the rebel sympathizer. General Hayes' public and private record is above comparison with that of Governor Tilden. Judge Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is also a man of unimpeachable character, while Hendricks, his Democratic competitor, is the rag-baby champion, and a Senator without record of good. He was one of the back-salary grabbers, while Judge Wheeler turned the extra $5,000 into the Treasury. The speaker gave some little history of Tilden from personal knowledge. Some four years ago he had first heard the name Sam Tilden. About sixty miles up the Alleghenythe vast works of the Brady's Bend Iron Works were in full operation, and hundreds of families were by employment there, sustained. Tilden was not only a stockholder but was the attorney of the company. Some of these men, including Tilden, seemed to think that the workmen who had obtained houses there were too prosperous, and they concluded that the watering of stock and borrowing of money to put in their pockets would be a good thing. From professional experience said the speaker I know that this proceeding in which Mr. Tilden helped to increase his riches was most infamous. Additional stock was issued and money was borrowed upon a mortgage and the company in which many of the employees had their little all was bankrupted. Here was the ruin of many at the impoverishment of the few. This same Tilden now asks to be placed in the Executive Chair of the Chief Magistrate. He asks your vote to thus elevate him; will you give them to him? No! no!

Mr. Fulton closed with a comparison of the two candidates and an appeal to the workingmen to support Hayes and Wheeler and the entire Republican ticket.

ADDRESS OF MR. M'CORMICK.

Hon. H. H. McCormick was next introduced. He referred to the interest of every citizen in having an honest government. It is with the people, the great mass, to control the government, and they can control it. It is to their interest to have a safe and honest government. It is with the masses to say in which party they will be most confidence. The Republican party has been tried; it was organized on the corner stone of liberty. It is a party of equal rights for all. The speaker here reviewed, very ably, the record of the Republican party and briefly recounted its achievements. The Democratic party, what has it done for the country? What single great measure has it ever set on foot for the interest of the working people? It ruled the country for years, and yet never accomplished a thing for the people. They played fast and loose on the tariff question and were never, as our people well know in favor of a protective tariff. The Democratic party has always been untrue to the working people, and has always been a free trade party. They of the North were the tools and lackeys of the Slave Power of the South. Even Pennsylvania Democrats would vote against the tariff in obedience to the mandate of their party. What